You will love me the day I lie dying, Oh! love me then living, While yet from a full heart replying. I give to your giving.

What gain hath my lifetime of loving.
If you pass it all by If you pass it all by
To give me back troble my loving
In the hour I die? All angu'sh, all maddest adoring, W'il be vain in that day.

Though you knelt to me then with imploring What word could I say? Oh! love me, then, now, that it quicken
My heart's failing breath.
Why wait till to love is to sicken
At the coidness of death?
—Grace D. Litchfield, in N. Y. Independe

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Some Incidents Related by One Who Helped to Stop It.

The "Captures" of the "Conne Chasing after "Black Smoke"-The Noted "Herald" Cornered-Love and Matrimony and a Modern "Joan of Are."

The writer commanded the United States steamer Connecticut on the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., for fourteen months, and during that period captured and sent in four steamers-Juno, Scotia, Minnie and Greyhound, all with valuable cargoes; vessels and cargoes adjudged worth \$1,063,352. The Conicut run ashore and destroyed four other blockade runners - Phantom. Herald, Ceres, and Diamond.

The blockade runners would always select dark nights to run in and out and certain stages of the moon (between the last and first quarters of the moon), when it set early and rose late. This moon arrangement was always a mat-ter of great concern to them; then a tolerably high tide also entered into the

The first blockade-runner captured by the Connecticut was the Juno. It was a bright, pleasant morning, off shore, and out about seventy miles from Wilmington, when, at bay-break, she was discovered. covered. Chase was immeditely given, and in three hours she was a prize. When the Captain was brought on board he was greeted with the usual "good morning," with the additional remark: "Glad to see you." to which he replied, with an oath, "I'm not glad to see you." A week before the Juno had safely run in, had discharged her English cargo—taken on board the usual Confederate-American cargo of

now bound to Nassau.

Among other letters found on board

arrangements were for burning the soft English coal, which always made much black smoke. Thus they could be discovered a long distance off in the lay time. The smoke could of course seen before the vessel was visible. We have heard and we have read of e excitement on board a whale-ship, roduced by the cry of the look-out at e masthead, "Spout, O!" "A whale sight!" Boats are gotten ready for waring, with haracone lines and the sight of the state of the sight of the state of

ing, with harpoons, lines and On board of the Connecticut, when the lookout-man at the masthead sang out, "Black smoke!" all was likewise Every one was upon his ommotion. Every one was upon his eet, and all eyes, as well as the ship's lead, were turned in the direction reorted. All steam was raised; and the

A chase of this kind once lasted fifhours. Black smoke was discovered at sunrise, and pursuit was com-menced and continued until after dark, when the blockade-runner was lost sight of. The Connecticut, however, got within two miles of her, making a ain of ten miles, as it was estimated. gain of ten miles, as it was estimated. To enable her to escape she had to throw overboard nearly all her cargo, which comprised English goods, as she was bound in. We passed through and by innumerable bales and boxes during the day, some of which we perceived contained shoes. This caused a waggish sailor to remark, "Perhans if we gish sailor to remark: "Perhaps if we could get and put on some of those shoes, we could run faster, and catch that fellow."

We will continue with the further vements of this steamer, which will be found quite interesting. Subsequently she proved to be the Tristam Shandy. As has been stated, she threw overboard nearly all her cargo, went into Nassau, filled up hurriedly with another cargo and steamed once more for Wilmington, ran the blockade, and got in. In order to have the dark of the moon, the inleaded with great disthe moon, she unloaded with great dis-patch, loaded with the usual Confederate argo and sailed for Nassau. When she got a few miles outside, she was discovered by the United States steamer Pequot, which gave chase. It soon became very dark, and the Pequot lost sight of her, but continued on the same urse as when the blockade-runner was ast seen. In a few minutes a tremenlous volume of black smoke from the soft coal came into the faces of the people on board of the Pequot, and in a minute afterward she was up with the blockade-runner, and the Tristam Shandy was captured. She had broken The Captain of her had stated that the Connecticut had chased him so hard those fifteen hours that his machinery was very much out of order; and he hadn't time to adjust and repair it, for he had to hurry very much to get out of Nassau and into and out of Wilmington in order to save the moon and the tides. So the Connecticut was the remote cause of the capture of the Pristam Shandy with her valuable cargo. Vessel and cargo together were adjudged by the Prize Court to be worth three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Added to this was cargo thrown overboard when the Connecticut, making a chased by the Connecticut, making a great total loss to the Confederate

A certain Saturday night, off the Western Bar (one of the inlets into ington), was an exciting one for the blockaders, and blockade-runners dso. There was no time to indulge in rday-night songs and revelries, or to drink "sweethearts and wives." We knew that blockade-runners were

expected, for the tides and the state of moon favored them. The moon went down early. Orders had been given hat at that time every vessel should have her anchor up, with steam and everything ready for a start. The vesels, four in number - Connecticut, Georgia, Emma and Buckinghamwere swinging about, and little steam used to keep them in their assigned positions. They were like restless race-horses awaiting the order "Go!"

officer of the deck was lying down wpon his breast on the hurricane deck, sweeping the horizon with his glass. Suddenly he reported that there was sumething moving on the water like a leadys?

blookade-runner. The commander took a look and confirmed the report. Orders were immediately given to start and move at full speed. Two shotted guns were fired at the vessel when she changed her course, stood off under full speed and was lost sight of. In this move she met with the Georgia, which vessel started after her and drove her off. Continuing in her persistency to enter, the Emma met her, and drove her off. She was faster than most of our vessels and, as it was dark, she our vessels and, as it was dark, she could soon run out of sight. But she was not willing to give it up. She had now stood pretty well over toward Smith's Island, thinking she might get in by running close along the land; and now for the fourth time she attempted it when the Buckingham espied her. opened her guns upon her, and drove her off. As we didn't see or hear anything more of her that night we supposed she had gone out to sea, to try it per-

haps another night, as was frequently But at daybreak the nex. morning. lo and behold! there was the steamer hard and fast ashore. She had been forced off and shoved over so many times that she had got nearer the land than she calculated, and had run badly shore. Attempts were made by our vessels to get her off, which was found to be impossible. A few days after a gale of wind came on which broke the vessel to pieces. She was found to be the noted English blockade runner Herald. The officers and crew had left in their boats, and landed on Smith's sland in the dark of the night

This steamer had been running be-ween Bermuda and Charleston, had nade ten or twelve successful trips and had paid for herself several times over. She had changed her route to the one between Nassau and Wilnington, which proved bad luck, as she was wrecked on her first trip.

And now came up the question of common sense terms and the provention of common sense terms.

common sense versus law.

The Connecticut had captured chooner laden with salt, a cargo not worth more than three or four hundred dollars. By throwing the sait over-board five or six thousand dollars' worth of valuable goods could be taken from the Herald and put on board of the schooner. which was done. This would naturally be deemed common sense. But the law says that "no per son in the navy shall take out of a prize any goods or any property before the same shall be adjudged lawful prize by a competent court.

This proceeding was duly reported to the Navy Department, but nothing was ever said in the way of approval or disapproval thereof.

The chief engineer of the Connecticut was a zealous, patriotic man, and was well up to his duties in every particular. In the hard chase of fifteen hours as has been described, it occurred to the Captain to step down into the engine asual Confederate-American cargo of sotton, tobacco and turpentine, and was now bound to Nassau.

Captail to see take a survey of matters and things. When he arrived, the chief engineer remarked: "Captain, Among other letters found on board was one open and unfinished, begun at Wilmington and addressed to the owners in England. In it the Captain described the successful running past the sleepy-headed Yankees at night, and expected to be lucky in running out. Of this he would inform them upon his arrival at Nassau, where he would close and send his letter. The said letter never reached England, nor would close and send his letter. The said letter never reached England, nor even Nassau.

These blockade-runners were all English steamers, and were painted lead or stone color to prevent their being discovered at night when running close in along the land. The fire and steam boilers. I am clad to say did not burst boilers. I am clad to say did not burst boilers. I am clad to say did not burst boilers. I am clad to say did not burst boilers. lers. I am glad to say, did not burst Love and matrimony once came in as cidents in the course of this blockade Ports and towns may be ervice. blockaded, but loving hearts can never be, although hard-hearted parents sometimes attempt it.

When the Greyhound was captured vessel and cargo adjudged by the Prize courts to be worth half a million of of dollars,) among the passengers on board was the noted Belle Boyd, who had been a prisoner before in the war in the hands of General Butler, and had been made somewhat famous by her general deportment, her speeches and her pertness. The Greyhound was taken to Boston, was adjudged a lawful prize and was condemned. Belle Boyd, with the other passengers, and the offi-cers and crew, were released and per-mitted to go wherever they pleased. mitted to go wherever they pleased. From Boston they all went to Halifax,

and from thence to England. The prize-master of the Grevhound was a young volunteer officer with the rank of acting Master in the United States Navy, and rather a good-looking fellow. It seems that while on board of the Greyhound together, he and Belle Boyd became greatly interested in each other, and their feelings ripened into affectionate friendship. After they separated at Boston a fervent corre spondence was commenced and con tinued between them, and they became engaged. He resigned from the Federal Navy, and proceeded to England, and they were married in Liverpool. Subsequently, she wrote an interesting book about her life and adventures, in which she gives a graphic account of her courtship marriage, with all attending incidents. Her career was certainly full of the most eventful, heroic and romantic features; a career softened and varied at the same time, and which showed that hearts could be captured as well as

blockade-runners. It may not be generally known, or may have been forgotten by the public, that Belle Boyd was the daughter of General Boyd, of the Confederate army, who died while a prisoner to the Federal forces. He possessed vast estates in Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was mand. His daughter Belle enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field and accompanied him throughout his campaign. On two occasions, like a mod-ern Joan of Arc, she heroically I ed on the troops to battle. She was, however, captured in a skirmish, and was a prisoner for thirteen months, as previously mentioned. Then she was exchanged for General Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Con-federates. After all these years, I re-member her second capture and its results with amused interest .- Rear Ad miral Almy, in Louisville Courier-Jour

## A NEW ALARM CLOCK. It is Warranted to Rouse the Heavier

Sleeper. "You've seen lots of alarm clocks, of course." said the watchmaker to a friend, "but there is a new clock now on the market that is the most effective l ever saw. Here it is," he went on. taking from a shelf a small round clock with a cylindrical arrangement at the side. "You see this cylinder? That is the secret of the clock's usefulness. The usual alarm bell is on the top. It rings at the hour it is set for, but many people get so used to that that they sleep right through its noise. Some thing had to be done, so a genius added this cylinder. The base is filled with air compressed by pushing down this small piston-head, which is then secured by a catch. The space left in the tube is filled with cold water. The cover is, as you can see, a perforated tin tube, which is pointed in the direction needed. At the proper hour the alarm bell goes off. the clock-work releases the piston-head, and the water in the cylinder is driven out through

LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

No Visible Signs That the Orisis in th Ohio State Senate is Close at Hand.

Republicans Meet in the Morning and Re main in Their Seats all Day-The Democrats Attend in the Afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Columbus, O., Jan. 26.—The opposing cor.umeus, O., Jan. 28.—The opposing forces in the Ohio Senate faced each other in the afternoon, clinched, induiged in numerous bouts in which neither side was successful in gaining a throw and then adjourned to renew the contest another day. The Republican Senators, whose session commenced at ten o'clock in the morning. commenced at ten o'clock in the morning, and nothing beyond approving the journal of Saturday. During the afternoon they went out in squads to dinner, but Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy, fearful of a coup d'état, preferred to keep his seat and solaced himself with an humble lunch of crackers and cheese and so the hours passed.

cheese and so the hours passed.

Three o'clock came and with it the first signs of public interest. Crowds of men and women began to flock into the chamber until ever available foot of ground outside of the charmed circle was occupied, while out in the lobby hundreds tore around in a vain attenual to gain admittance to the overvain attempt to gain admittance to the over-crowded chamber.

crowded chamber.

At 3:47 cheering and clapping of hands
on the outside heralded the approach of the
Democratic Senators, who, in single-file with
slow military tread and amid renewed manislow military tread and amid renewed mani-festations of enthusiasm from the inside, entered the chamber and took their seats. The roll was called and every member re-sponded. The presiding officer announced that the order of the day was the contest of the seats of the Hamilton County delega-tion, but he had scarcely concluded when Mr. Cable, Democrat, was on his feet with a motion that all further proceedings under

Mr. Cable, Democrat, was on his feet with a motion that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Mr. Conrad, Republican, antagonized this with the point of order that the call had exhausted itself and then the music began, both sides put forward their best speakers, and citations of precedents flew thick and fast. Senator Fassett enlivened the proceedings by calling attention, in stentorian tones, to the fact that Allen O. Meyers was "interfering with the members," and shouts of ironical applause greeted the president's announcement that the sergeant-at-arms would see that the members were protected. Finally, when the oratory had exhausted itself, the point of order was decided well Finally, when the oratory had exhausted itself, the point of order was decided well taken. An appeal was moved and vociferously seconded, but the chair, after a prolonged consultation with Speaker Entreken and ex-Speaker Hodge, who sat on either side of the chair and posted him throughout the session, decided that no appeal could be made.

This decision was again made the basis This decision was again made the basis for an appeal. Finally, when matters were drifting into a condition of helpless con-fusion, Senator Sullivan, Democrat, threw oil on the troubled waters by explaining that his side was contending for an established precedent rather than seeking a mode of obstruction. Thereupon the chair withdrew his ruling and the resolution to dis-

pense, etc., was carried.

In ordering the roll-call the president instructed Clerk Vallandigham to omit the Senators from Hamilton County, but the only response of that official was to call the names in question with an extra ring of his sonorious voice. A second time the chair announced the order of the day. Again this was antagonized by Mr. Cable, who called for the reading of the journal. talls was antagonized by Mr. Cable, who called for the reading of the journal.

After a heated discussion the chair announced that the Senate had been in session since terr a. m. and that the journal had

already been disposed of. An appeal was taken and the clerk again failed to omit the Hamilton County delegation from the call. He, however, pursued his former policy and his record showed that the appeal had been sustained by a vote of twenty to seventeen. The sheet was handed to the chair, who The sheet was handed to the chair, who, after erasing the votes of the Hamilton County delegation announced that the appeal had been lost by seventeen to sixteen. Instantly there was a howl of displeasure from spectators and Democratic Senators and a dozen of the latter jumping to their feet protested that the clerk made the record and that the simple duty of the chair was to amounce that official's figures.

In the midst of the tunnult Senator Pavey, Republican, made a few remarks which

Republican, made a few remarks which were almost inaudible, upon the order of the day, and sent to the clerk's desk a volumni-ous roll of manuscript containing provisions ous roll of manuscript containing provisions for the trial of the contested cases. Before he had resumed his seat, Senator Cable rose he had resumed his sea, privilege and Mr. a question of high privilege and Mr. Pavey yielded the floor. Mr. Cable's question was sent to the clerk to read, but the then was sent to the clerk to read, but the chair ruled that Mr. Pavey's paper was first in order. The Democrats contended that by yielding the floor Mr. Pavey had tempo

rarily withdrawn his paper, but the chain held otherwise. Bedlam ensued.

Responding to loud requests, Clerk Val-landigham, in his loudest tones, commenced landigham, in his loudest tones, commenced to read the question of privilege. In still londer tones, the chair demanded that he should cease, at the same time pounding his desk until it was in imminent danger of being shivered to atoms. For several minutes both struggled for mastery, but the clerk finally gave way. Amid an indescribable din, countless appeals were taken and declared out of order, while Senator Pavey still further complicated the situation by asserting that he had never yielded the floor. This, in view of the fact that the president had recognized a dozen speakers after Mr. Pavey had taken his seat, was greeted with shouts and ironical applause, loud and long continued.

loud and long continued.

Once more the cierk made an effort to read the question of privilege and again the president's voice and mallet were brought into play. Finally at 5:15 a half-dozen Democrats in union moved an adjournment intil Wednesday at four p. m. The chair held that the motion was not in

order, but the clerk proceeded to call the roll, the chair meanwhile exerting his lungs to their fullest capacity. The vote showed wenty to seventeen for adjourment, and the last name had scarcely been called when the Democrats seized their coats and hats and hurried from the chamber with a three time three, Clerk Vallandigham, loaded down with the journal and other documents, fol-

lowing suit.
When order had been restored the rollcall was ignominiously consigned to the waste basket by the chair, who then read the rules of order for the conduct of the contested cases as presented by Senator Pavey. They were quickly adopted by the seventeen Republicans remaining and a mo-tion to adjourn till this morning was put and declared carried.

Then it was remembered that a motion to reconsider the previous resolution in order to clinch it had not been made. Upon a suggestion to that effect the chair decided that the adjournment had not gone into effect. The motion to reconsider was put and lost; another motion to adjourn was carried, the Republicans slowly left the chamber and the business of the day was at

The feeling among the Democrats last night was exceedingly bitter, and they de-clare their intention of fighting it out on the Republicans on the other hand hold that every action taken by the president was based on constitutional precedent and promse that the next full session will be equally

"NO SUBBENDER." COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27 — The prospects inat an armistice might be agreed upon between the opposing factions in the Senate faded away with the advent of dusk last night and the Democrats have hoisted a "No Surrender" flag, while the word has gone out along the Republican lines that here-after all the arts of parliamentary war will be invoked and that no quarter will be given or taken.
The seventeen Republicans met in the

Senate clamber yesterlay morning, approved the journal as prepared by the sceretary pro tem., adjourned until ten o'clock this morning and immediately went into caucus. They had reason to believe that propositions for a compromise would be submitted by the Democrats, but after wait-ing an hour and a half they realized that they had their labor for their pains. There-upon they adopted a resolution sustaining the various positions taken by the presiding the various positions taken by the presiding officer, Kennedy, at Monday's session and prescribing a plan of action for to-day.

Bach Senator was required to assent to a strict injunction of secrecy, but it is learned that the programme provides that upon the full Senate being called to order the chair will rule that the journal had been read and approved at the morning session and their approved at the morning session, and that ne portion that does not relate to the Hamilton County contest can or will be enter-tained. This, of course, will precipitate another scene of disorders

expressed in the language of Senator Ford, who said last evening to the United Press reporter: "We have decided that hence on reporter: "We have decided that hence on we will hit straight out from the shoulder. We will consider no compromise; show no mercy; grant no quarter. We are in for the fight, no matter what shape or form hostil-The story published in these columns ngnt, no matter what suspe or form hostil-tities may assume. We want the order of the day and we will have it or nothing."

The Democratic caucus occupied more time than did that of their opponents. In fact, formally and informally, it ran well into a half-dozen hours. George L. Con-verse and Follett were there to advise and counsel just as ex-Governor Noyes had per formed a similar service for the Republic ans. The formal session was largely taken up with a free-for-all debate, which evidenced so unanimous an opposition to anything approaching a compromise that it was not considered worth while to clinch it with

a formal resolution.

An adjournment was then taken until to day and in the formal session which fal-lowed the fact was developed that many Senators favor one of two very clearly de-fined lines of policy. fined lines of policy.

The first of these is to quit the Senate

As for the feeling in the cancus it is be

chamber immediately upon the first obnox-lous ruling of the chair, taking with them the cierk, sergeant at-arms and other offi-cials and to resume session in a hall hired

cials and to resume session in a hall hired for that purpose.

This would compel State Auditor Kiesewetter, in allowing claims, to recognize one or the other of the Senate wings as the true and only Senate. The wing denied funds, which—the Auditor being a Democrat—would probably be the Republican wing, would thus be forced by a writ of mandamus to go to the Supreme Court for the judicial decision on some of the rulings of Lieutenaut Governor Kennedy, and the decision would necessarily determine which of the two is the "rump Senate."

The other proposition is that immediately The other proposition is that immediately following the roll call this afternoon the paper attempted to be presented Monday by Senator Cable, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the re-

ment of a committee to investigate the relations between the presiding officer and the
Senate and for the appointment of a President
pro tempore, pending a report from this
committee, be again introduced. The chair
would of course rule it out of order, but the
clerk, pursuing the previous tactics,
would call the roll and announce the twenty
to seventeen vote. Thereupon the Democrats would move the election of one of their
number, probably Senator O'Neill, as President pro tem. and the ayes and nays would
be called in the same manner as before and
announce the result. A demand would then
be made for the surrender of the chair, failing in which an adjournment might be be made for the surrender of the chair, failing in which an adjournment might be taken as provided for in the first proposition. It is probable that one or other of these plans will be adopted at the caucus, but whatever their fate, the simple fact that they have been mooted and received considerable support indicates the strained condition of affairs. Local interest in the situation has largely increased and last night the corridors of the Neil House were as animated as though a hotly contested State convention were on the slate for the morrow.

Letters and dispatches by the bushel, not only from Ohio but from many other States, are pouring in on Senators from both sides only from Ohio but from many other States, are pouring in on Senators from both sides of the Senate, commending their relative positions and counselling them to stand by their guns. It is conceded by both Republicans and Democrats that to day will be a critical one, and the temper on both sides over Monday's proceedings is so bitter that the exercise of considerable calminess and moderation may be necessary to prevent a

moderation may be necessary to prevent climax which both sides of the chambe may regret when sober second thought succeeds the existing feeling.

The rooms of the Jackson Club, Democratic, were packed to suffocation last evening in response to a call for a special meet-ing to consider the Senate difficulty. By a unanimous vote it was decided to convene a mass indignation meeting of the citizens at the City Hall to-night, and a committee was

appointed to request ex-Senator Allen G.
Thurman to preside.
The majority of the Democratic members are inclined to take the situation philosophically, and, it need be, to repeat the policy of Monday three times a week throughout the session. But there are others of their colleagues who contend that heroic measures are necessary, and this con-tention seems to be coincided in by the rank and file of the local Democracy and the adherents of the party from other places

who are on the spot. who are on the spot.

The Columbus Times (Democratic), which has heretofore occupied a rather conservative ground, published yesterday a ringing editorial in which it declares that the eedings of Monday were "characte by a grosser usurption of power than that of Oliver Cromwell in the English Parliament without the justifying circumstances to which Cromwell and his associates could lay claim," and concludes as follows: "He (the presiding officer) does not deserve the compliment of an impeachment. A macompliment of an impeachment. A majority of the Senate can and should expel him. Expel him, and set a sergeant-at-arms at each door to keep him out."

It goes without saying that such a declaration as this from the local organ of the party is credited with a certain degree of instruction and it would not be considered. piration, and it would not be surprising if the next meeting should the character suggested.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Passenger Train Gors Through a Trestle on the Illinois Central and Another Collides With an Engine—Three Persons Killed.

New Market, Ont., Jan. 27 .- A. lision occurred between a passenger train and an engine and tender on the Northwestern Railway, near here Monday night. Both engines were wrecked. William Little, fireman of the passenger engine, was burned to death. Harry McQuade, the other fireman, was fatally injured, and Alfred Long, engineer, badly cut and bruised. Several passengers were slightly injured, but none seriously.

bound passenger train No. 3, on the Illinois Central railroad, was wrecked Monday night about eight o'clock, fifteen miles north of Oxford, Miss., by going through a tresile near the Tallahasse river. Engineer Ruffin was killed and postal clerks V. B. Sevice and X. T. Benford, of this city were dan gerously hurt. Further particulars have not been obtained.

J. N. Chandler, freight conductor on the

M. & O. railroad fell from the top of his train at Jordan station Monday night and was killed. His head was masked and both his legs cut off. He was a resident of Jackson.

Rolling Mill Burned.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 27 .- The Grass hopper rolling mill, owned by Arms, Bel' & Co., was totally destroyed by fire at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was caused by James Birkett accidentally upsetting a gasoline lamp. The fire department was called, but owing to the distance th buildings were all in flames at their arrival.

The concern has been in the hands of a receiver for the past year, and idle since last May, only starting up Monday, having received some orders recently. Three years ago the works were entirely destroyed by fire and rebuilt in a short time, and operate for a year very steadily until stopped business complications. The loss is place at \$78,000, with insurance amounting t

sourteen Strikers Arrested.

BROADFORD, Pa. Jan 27 - At a late hom Monday night a mob of strikers made an assault on a number of men who were drawing coke at the Morgan works, a mile from this place. One of the work ingmen was terribly beaten and sev eral others seriously injured. Sheriff Ster z, of Uniontown, arrived on a spech rain during the night and swore in a number of deputies and left for the scene of the assault. The houses occupied by the strikers were surrounded, and at an early hour Tuesday morning fourteen of the lead-ers, Poles and Hungarians, were arrested and taken to Uniontown jail. All was quiet yesterday.

The Wilkinson Suits on Trial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan 27.-In the Supreme Court yesterday the first of the Wilcinson suits was begun. The case is that of Conrad Loos attaching the assignment and conveyance of about \$300,000 worth of real conveyance of about \$300,000 worth of real estate by the Wilkinsons to their brother in Chicago. In about sixty of the suits axing the Wilkinsons Congressman Hiscock is the principal attorney and to engage in these cases he will extend his absence from Congress to a week or more for the first time in eight years.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED. Widespread Commotion Caused by the Terrible Confession of a Physician.

cently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows.

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows. Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrew street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain!"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms

stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

ments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor!"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are recovered neonle to-day, which in reality "Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first!"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his estable

danger also."
Mr. Warner, who was visited at his estabment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease had in creased wonderfully, and we find, by rella-ble statistics that from '70 to '80, its growth

creased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery: I have

trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one." be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the apparence of thousands of promi-

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: "There goes a man who will be dead within a year." I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

the remedy now known as warner's Saas Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner, some three years ago, Doctor!" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health."

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."
"Do you know anything about the remey which cured him!" "Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured five years ago and is seel and attending to his professional duties to-day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make can not for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

A CURIOUS CASE.

It Proves Conclusively the Truth of Two Ancient Legal Maxims. The French papers have been full of a case which junior members of the crimmal bar would do well to take a note of. A woman was put on her trial for strangling her baby, and at the preliminary examination she confessed her crime. At the trial medical evidence was heard, and the doctor told the judge he did not believe the woman was the culprit. The finger marks were fresh on the victim's throat when he made his examination, and the marks were singular. He examined the woman's hands and found her fingers long, slender and well-shaped, but the marks were of a short-fingered hand, stumpy, and mishappen, and one of the fingers—the first—was abnormally fingers-the short. On this the prisoner burst into tears, said she was fond of the child, had not destroyed it and mentioned in her excitement the real culprit with whom she had lived as domestic servant. His arrest followed, and the doctor pointed out that the prisoner's hands were formed as he had escribed, and, more over, that the first finger was with out a nail and almost deficient of a joint. On this evidence the jury convicted. The case is interesting—first as showing—what our own books also afford an illustration of that a prisoner, though innocent, may confess guilt and secondly that circumstantial evidence may be almost absolutely conclusive. - Pall Mall Gazette. In accordance with the custom of the day

the Burlington Route is now runni California Excursions from the Misson River in connection with the Denver & Grande, Central and Southern Pacific Re roads, connecting at Omaha and Pacific Junction with regular trains from Chicago Peoria, St. Louis and other Eastern poin Peoria, St. Louis and other Eastern points.
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-When snow is scarce and the weather freezing, look out for your orchard trees and vines. -An excellent remedy for hiccough for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an

infant give from a few grains to a tea-spoonful. — Toronto Globe. -Coarse brown paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead is good for sick-headache. If the eyelids are gently bathed in cool water, the pain in the head is generally allayed.— -Treacle Muffins: One and one-

fourth cups oatmeal, one cup flour, onehalf cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter worked into the sugar, one egg small cup of milk, a teaspoonful soda dissolved in less than a half cup of molasses, one egg, a little nutmeg.— Albany Journal. -For a light tea cake, take one cup

eror a ngnt tea cake, take one cup of sugar, two eggs, half a cup of melted butter, one and a quarter cups of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Add flour enough to make a stiff batter. Bake twenty minutes in a good oven. - Bosto Budget. -A Salamander: Bone a chicken and

rub it well all over with cayenne and pounded ginger; put a quarter of a pound of butter in a stew-pan and lay the chicken in it; let it simmer in the butter until it is quite cooked; lay it on a dish and pour the butter over it, with the juice of a lemon; serve very hot. — The Caterer.

-Snow Balls: Core and peel six apples; fill the place where the core was with orange or lemon peel chopped, Allow two tablespoonsfuls of rice to cover each apple and scatter this over, each apple in a separate cloth and boil one hour. Serve with sauce. - Cincinnati Times.

-For ebonizing wood, use half an —For ebonizing wood, use hair an ounce of copperas and eight ounces of logwood chips. Boil the logwood chips in one gallon of water for half an hour and then add the copperas. The mixture must be applied hot to the wood. Two or three coats will be required. If the ebonized wood is to added to the varnish else it will give it a brown tinge. - Chicago Journal.

-Orange snow is delicious when pre-pared after the following method: An ounce of isinglass is dissolved in a pint of boiling water. It is then to be strained and allowed to stand until it is nearly cold. Now mix with it the juice of six or seven oranges and one lemon. Add the whites of three eggs and sugar to taste. Whisk the whole together until it looks white and like a sponge. Put it into a mold and turn it out on the following day .- Toledo Blade.

-Plum Pudding: Beat thoroughly the yelks of four eggs and stir them into a quarter of a pint of milk; add a quarter of a pound of suct chopped fine, half a pound of fine bread crumbs, half a pound each of stoned raisins and currants, one-eighth of a pound of citron cut into thin peels, one and a quarter gills of sugar, a little nutmeg, powdered cinnamon and mace. Mix all well together, adding to the last the white of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Tie in a cloth and boil six hours, turning once in a while, and being sure to keep boiling water on hand to add to that in the kettle when it boils down .- Boston

GERMAN FARM HANDS.

The Wages They Receive in Some of the Empire's Richest Districts. Consul Dithmar, at Breslau, Germany, has made a report to the Department of State relative to agricultural labor. He says the laborer usually lives upon the estate, and is employed upon it the year round. The working hours are in summer from six a. m. to seven p. m., and in winter from sunrise to sunset. He has free lodging and free fuel, and it is customary also to allow his family the use of 100 square rods of land for raising vegetables. As direct wages he receives per annum \$19 to \$23.80 in cash and 24 bushels of rye, 3 bushels of peas and 14 bushels of wheat. The laborer's wife is bound to work in the field whenever required, and receives for a day's work in summer 12 to 14 cents, and in winter 10 to 12. Of tea, meat and tobacco the farm laborer but little. If he smokes a pipe it is but seldom, and his tobacco manufactured leaf. In harvest time he is treated to schnapps to encourage him in his work. A writer on econor subjects estimates that a laborer's

family, consisting of himself. wife and five children. under 12 years of age can subsist for \$1.09\frac{1}{2} a week, or \$57 a year. Miners and mine laborers receive daily from 52} cents (which is paid to foremen. engineers and carpenters) to 184 and 15 cents paid to women and minors The average cost of the subsistence of a miner's family, including rent, clothannum. The rents paid by miners range from 36 cents to \$1.19 per month.
Mr. Fox, the Consul at Brunswick, sends a report on agriculture labor in that duchy. The wages paid to agricultural labor depends upon the locality where such labor is employed, being considerably higher in the level than in the mountainous districts. In the former the wages of a man and wife aggregate \$194.26 per annum, while in the mountain districts a man and his

wife, assisted by a child, earns but \$184. Men and women earn from 35 to 47 cents hoeing, and from 47 to 59 gathering beets. In this latter work children are also employed to cut off the leaves, and a child from 10 to 12 years old will earn in a period of three or four weeks 24 cents daily. In the matter of beet culture contract labor is sometimes engaged, cash wages being from 24 to 30 cents per diem. Often a donation of 111 cents per diem is given, provided the laborer remains steadily at work until the contract expires. Each employe receives from 20 to 70 cents head money upon entering into the contract, and extra hours are paid for at the rate of 2, 3 and 4 cent per hour. As a rule, every five or six work people receive one quart of milk and often one pound of bread per head daily, with coffee in the morning and a warm meal at noon and night, with meat on Sunday .- Washington Cor. N.

To Prevent Rusting of Iron.

A composition has been invented by an English engineer which is claimed effectully preserve iron from rust, being also usefully applicable to other materials, such as stone and wood, used in conjunction with metal This composition consists of 100 parts virgin wax, 125 of Gallipol, 200 of Norwegian pitch, 100 of grease, 100 of bitumen of Judea, 235 of gutta percha, 120 of red lead, 20 of white lead, these ingredients being mixed together in the order named in a boiler, the gutta percha being cut up in small pieces or rasped. The mixture is stirred at each addition and poured into molds. For iron it is melted and laid on with a brush; for stopping holes it is used as a paste.—Boston Transcript.

-The London Lancet says that chil dren who are allowed to go barefooted enjoy almost perfect immunity from the langer of "cold" by accidental chilling of the feet, and they are altogether healthier and happier than those who, in obedience to the usages of social life, wear shoes and stockings.

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